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Table of contents

Volume 1445

January 2020

◀ Previous issue Next issue ▶

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Accepted papers received: 24 December 2019

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Open all abstracts

Preface

OPEN ACCESS 011001

Preface

+ Open abstract  View article  PDF

OPEN ACCESS 011002

Peer review statement

+ Open abstract  View article  PDF

Papers

Modelling

OPEN ACCESS 012001

The Perovskite Phase Optimize of Barium Titanate Nanoparticles

Jan Ady, Arum Nurpratiwi, Aliyah and Winda Apriliana

+ Open abstract  View article  PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012002

Penetration Depth of Free Falling Intruder into a Particles Bed in Fluid-Immersed Two-Dimension Spherical Particle System

S Viridi and T A Sanny

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS

012003

In vitro study of Nano Hydroxyapatite/Streptomycin -Gelatin-Based Injectable Bone Substitute Associated- 3D printed Bone Scaffold for Spinal Tuberculosis Case

Inten Firdhausi Wardhani, Rofi Mega Rizki Samudra, Katherine and Dyah Hikmawati

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS

012004

Ultraviolet (UV) Activation Effect on Antibacterial Agents of Red Betel (*Piper Crocatum*) Extract to *Streptococcus mutans*

Suryani Dyah Astuti, Rio Dysan Tirtana, Amalia Fitriana Mahmud, Amiliyatul Mawaddah, Abdurachman and Moh. Yasin

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS

012005

A Computational Theory Study of Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) Porcine Gelatine Detected Sensor based-on Fe₃O₄ Nanoparticle—CNT with ATR Method in Kretschmann Configuration

Maulina Lutfiyah, Wahyu Aji Eko Prabowo and Asih Melati

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS

012006

Implementation of Go language to calculate ground state energy of atoms based on Density Functional Theory (DFT)

Lafitiara Gita Arisha, Enggar Alfianto and Febdian Rusydi

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS

012007

Theoretical Investigation of Fe and Al Surface Structure in the Case of H Adsorption using First Principles Calculation

N D Aisyah, D E Candrasari, A Stefanus, R Madinah, R Nisa' and A H Zaidan

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS

012008

Theoretical Study on Radiationless Decay in Butadiene Isomerization Case using First-principles Calculation

R N Fadilla, A N Jannah, F N Febriana, S Munir and A H Zaidan

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012009

Approximation Rectangular Function as Potential Barrier

I Wardani, N D Aisyah and A Supardi

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012010

The Effect of Basis Set on Quantum Tunneling Probability with the Case of trans-HCOH Isomerization

E D Susanti, S R Junia, R N Fadilla and A Supardi

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012011

D-band Center Theory for the Case of Hydrogen Atom Adsorption on Fe(100) and Al(100) Surfaces: A Density Functional Study

Wahyu Aji Eko Prabowo, Nikmatul Khoiroh, Satriyaji Wibisono and Adri Supardi

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

Synthesis

OPEN ACCESS 012012

Physical Characteristics of Erythropoetin Encapsulated into Alginate Polymer Using Aerosolization Technique

Dewi Melani Hariyadi, **Noorma Rosita** and Kamila Amalia

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012013

Synthesis of Aluminium Nanoparticles Using Electrochemical Method

S D Anggraeni and F Kurniawan

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012014

Synthesis of ZnO Nanoparticles Using Mechano-Chemical Method By Utilizing 3D HEM (High Energy Milling)

Siswanto and Mayasari Hariyanto

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012015

Synthesis of Hydroxyapatite Based on Nano Coral Using precipitation Method For Bone Substitution

Siswanto, Dyah Hikmawati, N Benecdita and Siti Nurmala

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012016

Synthesis of SiO₂ – PVA – Gelatine Nanocomposite Membrane by Handling of the Gelatine

Jan Ady, Muhammad Abdul Aziz and Siti Nur Seha

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012017

Temperature Effect of Chemical Bath Deposition (CBD) to Fabrication and Characterization of Zinc Oxide Nanorods Thin Films Based Gas Sensing: Ethanol

Adimas Ramadhan, Ni Luh Wulan Septiani, Wahyu Aji Eko Prabowo and Asih Melati

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

Treatment

OPEN ACCESS 012018

Hepato-Renal Protective Effects of Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana* L.) Pericarp Extract in Streptozotocin-induced Diabetic Mice

Saikhu Akhmad Husen, Septian Hary Kalqutny, Arif Nur Muhammad Ansori, Raden Joko Kuncoroningrat Susilo, Firas Khaleyla and Dwi Winarni

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012020

Snedds (Self-nanoemulsifying Drug Delivery System) Formulation of *Sarang Semut* Extract on Cervical Cancer Cells (HeLa) with MTT Assay Method

B H Nugroho, M R Syifaudin, L R Fauzi, E Anggraini and H O Ritonga

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012021

Determination of Infrared Laser Energy Dose for Cancer Cells Inactivation as a Candidate of Photodynamic Therapy

Septia Kholimatussa'diah, Suryani Dyah Astuti and Retna Apsari

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012022

Electrospun Collagen-based Scaffold as Therapeutic Agent for Ocular Chemical Injury

N A F Hasbiyani, D Hikmawati and Siswanto

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012023

The Effect of Additive Substitute of MgO Nanoparticle on the Characteristics of Exports as Bone Filler

Djony Izak Rudyardjo and Setiawan Wijayanto

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

Supporting

OPEN ACCESS

012025

The Influence of Solvent Parameters along Terminal Jet Radius and Fiber Diameter in Electrospinning

P M Widartiningsih, F Iskandar, M M Munir and S Viridi

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS

012026

Expert System for Stroke Classification Using Naive Bayes Classifier and Certainty Factor as Diagnosis Supporting Device

Khusnul Ain, Hanik B. Hidayati and Olivia Aulia Nastiti

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS

012027

Design Monitoring Electrical Power Consumption at Computer Cluster

Enggar Alfianto, Siti Agustini, Syahri Muharom, Febdian Rusydi and Ira Puspitasari

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS

012028

Numerical Simulation of Spear Motion as Game Items

R R Muhima, S Mardi, M Hariadi and I Puspitasari

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS

012029

Modeling Structure of Portable River Bridge using Fiber – Reinforced Polymer (FRP)

A Sa'diyah, A F Prasetya and E Alfianto

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

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[Journal home](#)

[Information for organizers](#)

[Information for authors](#)

[Search for published proceedings](#)

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Physical Characteristics of Erythropoetin Encapsulated into Alginate Polymer Using Aerosolization Technique

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PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ERYTHROPOETIN ENCAPSULATED INTO ALGINATE POLYMER USING AEROSOLIZATION TECHNIQUE

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Abstract. The aim of this research was to evaluate physical characteristics of erythropoietin encapsulated into alginate polymer using a microparticle technology called aerosolization technique at different polymer concentrations. Erythropoietin is a model of neuroprotectant drugs. The sodium alginate concentrations used were 1%, 2%, and 3% with 1M cross-linker CaCl₂. The physical characteristics in terms of morphology, particle size, swelling index, yield, and structural integrity of erythropoietin-Ca alginate microspheres were determined. Microsphere evaluation included FT-IR, DTA, moisture content, morphology using SEM, particle size distribution using optical microscopy, determination of swelling index, and yield. SDS PAGE electrophoresis was also conducted to evaluate the molecular weight of erythropoietin before and after the microencapsulation process.

The resulting microspheres had spherical form, smooth surface, and the sizes below 5 μm . The determination of swelling index was performed using two methods, namely calculation of mass differentiation and size differentiation at 24 and 30 hours. Results of examination from swelling indices in F1, F2, F3 were 0.58, 1.25, 1.43 (at 24 hours) and 0.78, 1.78, 2.16 (at 30 hours), respectively, whereas resulted of swelling index of 0.50, 1.15, 1.32 (by size method at 24 hours), and 0.65, 1.80, 1.98 (at 30 hours). The result of yield microspheres of F1, F2, F3 were $75.55\% \pm 0,350$; $77,84\% \pm 0,290$; and $86,65\% \pm 0,191$. Statistical result showed that an increase of alginate concentration causes an increase in particle size, swelling indeks, and yield. From SDS PAGE profile, it was confirmed that erythropoietin maintains its structural integrity evidenced by the similar molecular weight before and after encapsulation process. This study has demonstrated the potential of erythropoietin-alginate microspheres that may be effective as a neuroprotectant drug.

Keywords: Erythropoietin, alginate microspheres, physical characteristics, swelling index, yield, integrity structure

1. INTRODUCTION

Stroke is the fourth leading cause of death in the world and causes disability in more than 15 million people every year [1]. Stroke is caused by a disruption of blood supply to the brain. Stroke is classified



to ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke. Reduced blood flow causes disruption of nutrient distribution in the brain, which in turn causes necrotic cells in the brain to die. To prevent further damage, an agent is needed to prevent it, namely a neuroprotectant [1].

A neuroprotectant is generally defined as an agent that prevents the death of neuronal cells by inhibiting one or more pathophysiological sequence processes that result in nervous system attack or ischemia [2]. There are 80 neuroprotective classifications, one of them from the cytokine category; an example of a cytokine class neuroprotective is erythropoietin [2].

Erythropoietin (EPO) is a glycoprotein hormone. This hormone is produced in the kidney and liver and functions as a regulator in the proliferation and maturation of red blood cells [3]. In healthy humans, one percent of the total red blood cells are broken every day and will be replaced by reticulocytes. The availability of oxygen in the blood is the main regulator of erythropoiesis; hypoxia induces the expression of the EPO gene in the kidneys and liver [4]. EPO has also been known to have neuroprotective and neurodegenerative effects, and EPO is also known to reduce the extent of brain damage following a stroke [1]. Erythropoietin is given by intravenous or subcutaneous injection [4].

EPO is a hormone that most of its constituent structures are proteins. This EPO has some disadvantages such as a half-life of only 6-8 hours, so to keep the EPO concentration in the therapeutic range, repeated injections are needed is required [5]. In addition, pH instability and extreme temperatures can lead to structural denaturation [6]. For parenteral preparations, a certain particle size is required (less than 5 μ m). To overcome the existing problems, a delivery system in the form of sustained-release or control-release can maintain the optimum concentration of the drug in the blood circulation and its release rate can be predicted and maintained for a certain duration, to increase its stability, and set the particle size of the preparation to fit the specification. Of all existing drug delivery systems, microspheres are very potential to deliver protein-based drugs [8].

Microspheres are hollow spherical materials that have a range of nano-to-micro diameter ranges, with the presence or absence of material trapped or located on its surface. Microspheres are an important application in biotechnology [8]. Microspheres have a size between 1-1000 μ m [9]. The mechanism of the microspheres is to trap the ingredients in them in order to protect them from environmental influences, and its drug release occur in proportion to the degradation of the matrix in biological fluids [10].

The methods used in the manufacture of microspheres include spray-drying, emulsification-solidification, phase separation (coacervation), template-assembly, and ionotropic gelation [8]. The ionotropic gelation method has the advantage of stable medicinal materials, uniform and spherical particle sizes, easy and quick manufacturing process, safer procedures, and a relatively low cost [11]. In the manufacture of microspheres by the ionotropic gelation method, there are several factors affecting the resulting microsphere, such as the ratio of drug-polymer concentrations, crosslinking solution concentrations, and crosslinking time. It will affect particle size and distribution, entrapment efficiency, and drug release profile [12]. Other factors such as pH and temperature may affect the structural integrity of the EPO and also affect the interaction between the drug ingredients and the additional ingredients present [13,14].

Many variations of both natural and synthetic polymers can be used for the manufacture of microspheres. Synthetic polymers that can be used include polyester (PLGA and polylactide (PLA)). Natural polymers that can be used in microsphere preparations include protein groups (collagen, gelatin, and albumin), as well as polysaccharide groups (starch, dextran, inulin cellulose, and alginate) [8]. One of the most commonly used natural polymers is alginate. Alginate is a natural biopolymer extracted from brown algae and has properties that may be used as a matrix [15]. One of the most commonly used alginates is sodium alginate.

Sodium alginate is a natural biopolymer that has biocompatible, biodegradable, non-toxic, and inexpensive properties [16,17]. The sodium alginate concentration used affects the characteristics of the generated microspheres. In the study of ovalbumin-alginate microspheres, increased concentrations of sodium alginate (1%, 1.5%, 2.5%) leads to an increase in particle size from the microsphere [18]. In another study, which is on bovine serum albumin-alginate microsphere with a concentration of sodium

alginate polymer of 2%, 3%, and 4% showed an increase in the sodium alginate polymer concentration above, giving no significant bovine serum albumin entrapment efficiency [19].

In the manufacture of microspheres of alginate polymers, a crosslinking solution is required to form alginate hydrogels. Some examples of crosslinking solutions that can be used include Ba²⁺, Sr²⁺, Ca²⁺, and others [15]. Ca²⁺ is more commonly used as an ionic crosslinker to reduce the dissolution of the alginate matrix for many applications. In addition, Ca²⁺ has a lower toxicity compared with other divalent cations [16, 20]. From various sources of Ca²⁺, calcium chloride (CaCl₂) is the most commonly used source because it is easily soluble in water and also Ca ion²⁺ can crosslink alginate droplet alginate because Ca ions are bound to the guluronic acid residue, which is a component of Na alginate[21, 20]. In the study of ovalbumin-alginate microspheres, a CaCl concentration of 2 1.5 M provides characteristics of smooth microsphere surface and a spherical shape [18].

To improve the stability of alginate microspheres, maltodextrin may be used as a lyoprotectant. Maltodextrins can maintain the stability of alginate microspheres during the drying process with freeze dry and prevent aggregation and sedimentation. Microspheres with lyoprotectant maltodextrin produce microspheres of small size (1-5µm), spherical shape, and smooth surfaces [22].

In this research, we made the EPO-alginate microspheres by ionotropic gelation method and aerosolization technique using Na alginate concentrations of 1%, 2%, and 3% w / v and CaCl₂ 1 M crosslinker. This aims to determine the effect of alginate concentration on physical characteristics (particle shape, size, and surface appearance, drug loading, trapping efficiency, and yield) of EPO-alginate microspheres.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Materials:

Erythropoietin Recombinant (Daewong Pharmaceutical Co.Ltd.), Pharmaceutical-grade Sodium alginate (Sigma-Aldrich Inc); pharmaceutical-grade CaCl₂.2H₂O (Solvay Chemical International), pharmaceutical grade Maltodextrin (Bratachem); Demineralized water.

2.2. Method

2.2.1. Microspheres Formula

Table 1. Erythropoietin-Alginate Microspheres Formula

FORMULA	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	POLYMER	CROSSLINKING SOLUTION	LYOPROTECTANT	CROSSLINKING TIME
	Erythropoietin	Na-Alginate	CaCl ₂	Maltodextrin	
F1	5000 IU	1.0% b/v	1 M	5%	30 minutes
Blank F1	-	1.0% b/v	1 M	5%	30 minutes
F2	5000 IU	2.0% b/v	1 M	5%	30 minutes
Blank F2	-	2.0% b/v	1 M	5%	30 minutes
F3	5000 IU	3.0% b/v	1 M	5%	30 minutes
Blank F3	-	3.0% b/v	1 M	5%	30 minutes

2.2.2. Erythropoietin - Alginate Microspheres Production

Sodium alginate (according to the formula) was dissolved in 100 ml of demineralized water. 5000 IU of Erythropoietin was dispersed into alginate solution and was stirred until the solution became

homogeneous. The resulting erythropoetin-alginate solution was sprayed using aerosol spray with a hole size of 35 μm , a constant pressure of 40 psi, and a spraying distance of 8 cm into 200 ml CaCl_2 and was stirred constantly for 30 minutes at the speed of 1000 rpm. Microspheres that were formed in centrifuges at a speed of 4000 rpm for 6 minutes were then washed using distilled water for 2-3 times. The washed microspheres were suspended in a 5% maltodextrin solution, then dried with freeze drying at -26°C for 30 hours.

2.2.3. Characterisation of Erythropoetin-Alginate Microspheres

Microspheres Morphology Evaluation

Observations on the shape and surface of the resulting erythropoetin-alginate microspheres were performed using an optical microscope and the display was taken using a camera. In addition, observations using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) were also conducted.

Measurement of Moisture content (MC)

$$\%MC = \frac{\text{Microsphere weight before analysis} - \text{Microsphere weight after analysis}}{\text{Microsphere weight after analysis}}$$

2.2.4. Infrared Spectroscopy Examination

The infrared spectrophotometry test through KBr disc method using Infra Red Spectroscopy.

2.2.5. Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA)

Identification was performed using the DTA FP 900 Thermal System.

2.2.6. Particle Size Distribution Test

The test was performed using optical microscope. 300 particles measurement was conducted. The distribution of the microsphere was presented in the form of a histogram, then the particle size distribution of each microsphere of the formula was compared, and the mean diameter was calculated using the formula:

$$D \text{ average} = \frac{\sum nd^3}{\sum nd^2}$$

Notes:

n = number of microparticles observed

d = microparticle size

2.2.7. Determination of Swelling Index (SI)

The determination of swelling index was performed by weighing 100 mg microspheres and then adding 5 ml PBS pH 7.4 in vial. The swelling index determination was performed for 24 and 30 hours. After observation time had been reached, the wet microspheres were filtered using filter paper. After no PBS was dripped from the filter paper, the wet microspheres were transferred to a dry filter pad and then the microspheres were turned back to remove the adsorbed water on the microsphere surface until the filter paper was not too wet. Afterwards, the wet microspheres were ovened at a temperature of 37°C for 2 hours or until the wet microsphere's weight became constant. After being ovened, the microsphere was weighed as the swelling weight. The swelling index (SI) value was calculated using the formula:

$$SI = \frac{\text{Swelling weight} - \text{dry weight}}{\text{dry weight}}$$

The swelling index observation was also performed based on microsphere size. A little microsphere were taken to be observed for microsphere size during swelling using optical microscope. The swelling index (SI) value was calculated using the formula:

$$SI = \frac{\text{swelling microsphere size} - \text{dry microsphere size}}{\text{dry microsphere size}}$$

2.2.8. Yield Determination

The microsphere yield was calculated from the total amount of dry microspheres produced compared to the amount of Na alginate and EPO added to make EPO-alginate. The calculation resulted in a yield percentage from the erythropoietin microsphere obtained.

$$\% \text{ Yield} = \frac{\text{Total dry microsphere weight}}{\text{Erythropoietin and Na alginate total weight}} \times 100\%$$

2.2.9. Erythropoietin structure integrity test using SDS PAGE

The procedure was to dilute the erythropoietin-alginate microsphere sample and fresh erythropoietin as the standard to the PBS (pH 7.4) then insert a 30 μl sample and standard ovalbumin to the hole of the stacking gel. The electrophoresis process was carried out at a constant voltage of 125 V with a current strength of 40 mA. The end of the electrophoresis process was when the sample boundary had reached the bottom part of the gel. Then the staining process was performed by soaking the gel into coomassie blue solution for 45 minutes; afterwards, the gel underwent destaining for 2 hours, and its profile of electrophoresis was recorded.

Data Analysis

To determine the effect of sodium alginate concentration on the physical characteristics of EPO-alginate microspheres, the data from each examination of quantitative content of EPO in alginate microspheres, EPO entrapment efficiency, and EPO-alginate microsphere yield were analyzed statistically with SPSS 20 using one-way ANOVA with a 95% confidence degree ($\alpha = 0.05$).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Erythropoietin (EPO) is a hormone that regulates the proliferation and maturation of red blood cells. Erythropoietin has also been known to have neuroprotective and neurodegenerative effects [1]. EPO has several disadvantages, such as a half-life of only 6-8 hours, so to keep the EPO concentration in the therapeutic range, repeated injections are needed [5]. EPO is formulated in microsphere preparations to extend its effects and improve patient compliance.

This research is about the effect of the amount of polymer concentration on EPO-alginate microsphere characteristics. The microsphere observations observed in this study included the shape and appearance of microspheres, moisture content, particle size distribution, swelling index, and yield. At the beginning of the study, qualitative examinations such as organoleptic, infrared spectrum analysis, DTA thermal analysis for alginate, CaCl_2 , and maltodextrin. This examination aims to ensure the raw materials used in ensuring the materials used in the study have met the provisions listed in the literature.

Based on the organoleptic examination, the EPO raw material is a clear, odorless, liquid solution in accordance with the organoleptic specifications of EPO listed on the product's brochure. In the IR spectrum examination, EPO gives a specific absorption peak which indicating the presence of an amine group (NH) at 3267.56 cm^{-1} and Amide I at 1636.09 cm^{-1} .

The identification of the organoleptic Na-alginate in the form of powder is odorless, tasteless, and has brownish yellow color in accordance with the literature. IR spectrum examination showed that Na-alginate gave an absorption peak which showed the presence of OH stretching, CH stretching, carboxylic salt group, C-O stretching, C-O-C stretching, and guluronate fingerprint. On the observation of DTA Na-alginate temogram, an exothermic peak was reached at $238.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, corresponding to the temperature in the literature, namely $240 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ [12].

The identity of CaCl_2 is in the form of white, hard, and odorless flakes showing the results of observations in accordance with the literature of Pharmacopoeia Indonesia edition V (2015), namely in the form of granules or white, hard, and odorless flakes. The results of DTA CaCl_2 temogram shows a

melting peak at a temperature of 176.5 °C, which also corresponds to the literature value of 176°C for CaCl₂ dihydrate [24].

The result of organoleptic identification of lyoprotectant used is maltodextrin, in the form of white, maltodextrin-like smelling, and of non-sweet tasting maltodextrin. The maltodextrin DTA thermogram results showed its melting peak at 185.2 °C that entered in the melting range in the library of 40-185 °C. The IR spectrum results show that maltodextrin has a stretching OH group and a polysaccharide group (C-O stretching).

After all the raw materials were declared to be in accordance with the literature, the next step is making erythropoietin-alginate microsphere using ionotropic gelation method with aerosolization technique. There are 3 microsphere formulas used in this study; each of the formulas distinguished by the amount of concentration of sodium alginate polymer used, i.e. F1 using 1% sodium alginate solution, F2 using 2% sodium alginate solution, F3 using 3% sodium alginate solution. The researchers investigated the effects of the difference in the amount of alginate solution polymer concentrations to the physical characteristics of the microsphere.

Prior to the manufacture of EPO-alginate microspheres, it is necessary to check the pH and viscosity in sodium alginate solution and CaCl₂ solution used for the procedure. This is because the stability of EPO is influenced by pH. The results were that the pH of alginate solution and CaCl₂ 1.0 Molar (M) solution was still at the EPO stability pH. Furthermore, as much as 70 µL (5000IU) EPO were added to the Na-alginate solution. The EPO-alginate solution was sprayed into CaCl₂ solution, using a nozzle, which was then stirred for 30 minutes at 1000 rpm. Before usage, the researchers had to check the state of the sprayer for whether there was a blockage on the nozzle by filling the equipment with hot water and used it to spray with pressure. After the microsphere was formed, a microsphere washing process of 2-3 times was performed by using demineralized water. Microsphere washing was performed to remove excess CaCl₂, which does not react with sodium alginate because excess CaCl₂ can reduce the entrapment efficiency [25].

The washing process was performed by using a centrifuge at 4000 rpm for 10 minutes. The purpose of the use of centrifuges at the microsphere washing stage was to facilitate the microspheres gliding process.

3.1. Characterization of Erythropoietin-Alginate Microspheres

The wet microspheres formed from each formula were observed in terms of particle size and particle size distribution by an optical microscope. From the calculation results, there was an increase in particle size along with the increase of polymer concentration. This phenomenon may be caused by the increase in polymer concentration, increasing viscosity that would form bigger microspheres [26]. However, the overall formula yielded particle sizes of less than 5 µm. This is in accordance with the particle size requirements for subcutaneous preparations that should be less than 5 µm [7].

The wet microspheres were then dried by the freeze-drying method. This method has the advantage of preventing stability disorders, both physical and chemical ones, which occur when wet microspheres are stored for long periods of time [27]. However, freeze-drying may cause stress variation during the freezing and drying process, so lyoprotectant is added to protect the microsphere from stress due to freezing and desiccation [27]. The added Lyoprotectant was maltodextrin. The nature of maltodextrin as lyoprotectant in stabilizing the microsphere during the freeze-drying process was described in the water replacement hypothesis [27].

Dry microspheres obtained from the whole formula were white and odorless powder. The third dry microsphere formula was then subjected to moisture content (MC) examination. The measurement of moisture content was performed to determine the degree of hygroscopicity of a product [27]. High water content can cause agglomeration of particles that may decrease the stability of the microspheres and active ingredients. From the measurement results, there was an increase in MC along with the increase of polymer concentration. This can be due to the more alginates binding to CaCl₂. Calcium chloride induces the interaction of carboxyl alginate groups to form polymer structures that can achieve water-resistance easier [28].

3.2. Morphological Observation Results

3.2.1. Optical microscope

The results of examination of the shape and surface of wet microspheres using an optical microscope can be seen in Figure 1

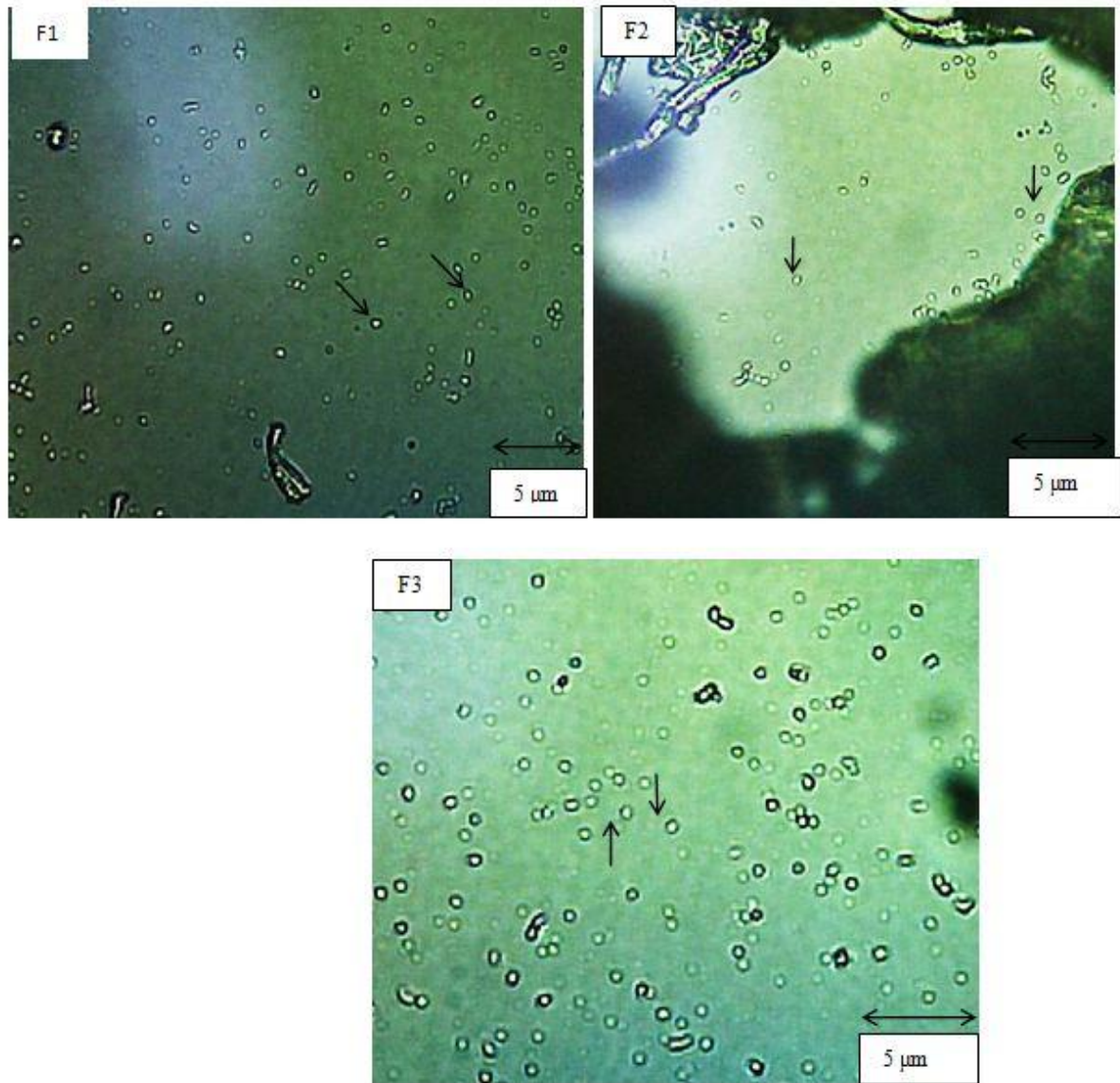


Figure 1. Observation of EPO-alginate microspheres using optical microscope with 400x magnification

3.2.2. Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)

The results of examination of the shape and surface of wet microspheres using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) can be seen in Figure 2. From the observation, the whole formula was found to be having a spherical shape with a smooth surface.

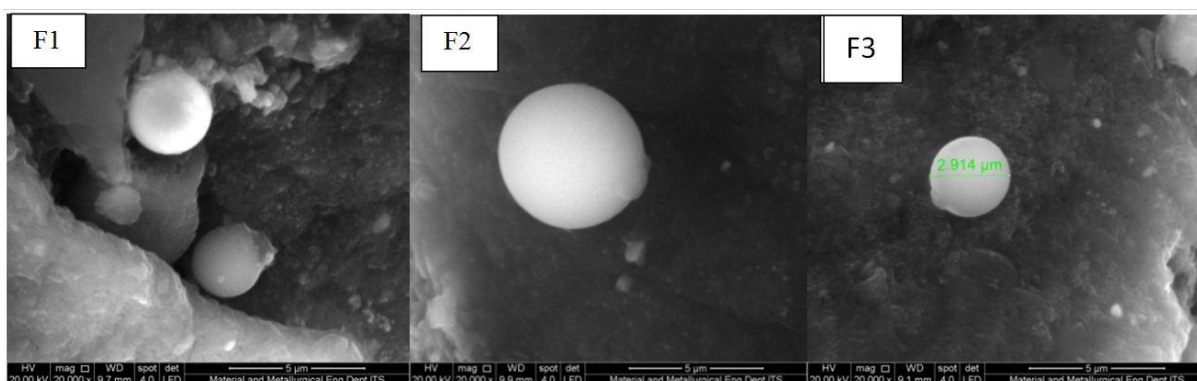


Figure 2. 2 Observation of the shape and surface of the EPO-alginate microspheres (alg. 1% b/v), F2 (alg. 2% b/v), and F3 (alg. 3% b/v) using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) with 20,000x magnification.

3.2.3. Particle Size Distribution

The results of microsphere particle size distribution examination of the three EPO-alginate formulas and microsphere blanks without EPO can be seen in table 2 and figure 3.

Table 2. Particle size distribution of EPO-alginate microspheres

Formula	Mean diameter of the microsphere size (μm)	
	BLANK	WITH EPO \pm SD (% KV)
F1	2.93	2.95 ± 0.046 (1.56%)
F2	2.98	3.07 ± 0.058 (1.89%)
F3	3.10	3.13 ± 0.064 (2.04%)

Notes:

F1: EPO-alginate microspheres (1% b/v Alginate, CaCl_2 1 M solution)

F2: EPO-alginate microspheres (2% b/v Alginate, CaCl_2 1 M solution)

F3: EPO-alginate microspheres (3% b/v Alginate, CaCl_2 1 M solution)

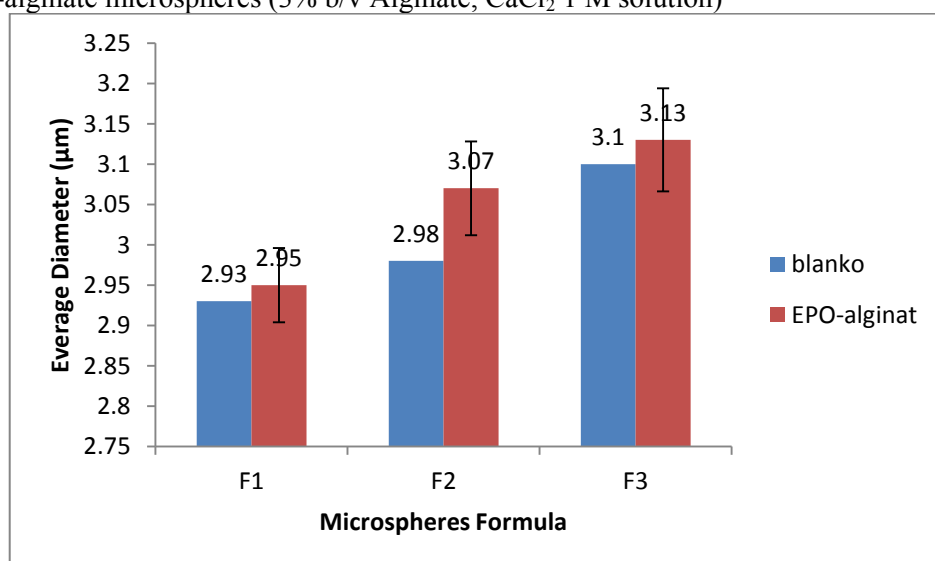


Figure 3. Comparison of blank and EPO-alginate microsphere particle sizes

The results showed that the particle size between the blanks and the EPO microspheres showed differences in the three formulas. The observations showed an increase in particle size as the polymer concentration increased.

In the analysis of the effect of increasing alginate polymer concentration on the particle size of the microspheres using One Way ANOVA statistical analysis using the IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 program. From the results obtained, the comparison of F1 with F2, F1 with F3, and F2 with F3 obtained sig values greater than 0.05, indicating no significant difference of particle size obtained from different polymer concentrations.

3.2.4. Swelling Index

The results of swelling index examination of erythropoetin microspheres (EPO) -alginate F1, F2, and F3 based on mass and particle size can be seen in figure 4 and 5 as follows:

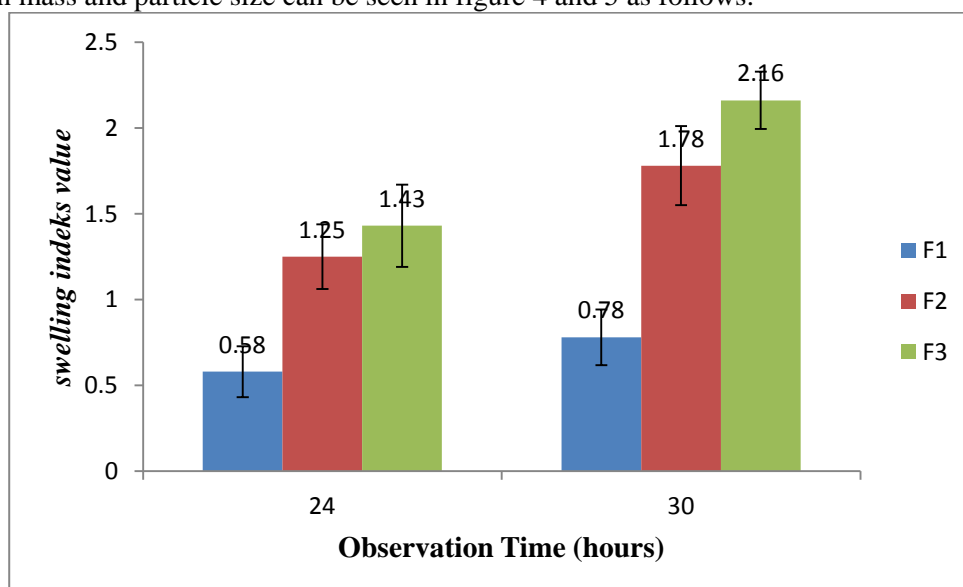


Figure 4. Swelling index by mass measurement method on EPO-alginate microspheres.

The observations of swelling indexes of microspheres with erythropoetin (EPO) F1, F2, and F3 based on particle size in figure 4 showed elevated polymer concentration of sodium alginate and erythropoetin (EPO) concentration used in the formula, causing an increase of swelling index in microspheres. An increase in index swelling was observed at 24 hours and 30 hours of observation.

Observations of swelling indices on microspheres were performed using two methods: mass change calculation method and method of particle size change method. In this analysis, statistical tests were performed using independent t-test. From the analysis results, the sig values of F1, F2, F3 are 0,505; 0.616; 0.694. The sig value of the whole formula is greater than 0.5, meaning that there is no significant difference between the mass change method and the particle size change.

The observation of the increase in swelling index from 24 to 30 hours was done in the form of statistical test using paired t-test. From result of analysis from formula F1, F2, and F3 using the mass observation method, sig values 0,106; 0.002; 0.065 were obtained. From the above results, it can be concluded that the increase of swelling index of F1 and F3 is not significantly different. Meanwhile, F2 experienced a significant difference

The analysis of the effect of increasing alginate polymer concentration on the particle size of the microspheres was performed using One Way ANOVA statistical analysis through the IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 program. The analysis was performed on swelling index by mass method at 24 and 30

hours. The results of the analysis found the microsphere comparison of F1 with F2 and F1 with F3 with sig values smaller than 0.05 indicating a significant difference from the swelling index obtained from different polymer concentrations. Meanwhile the comparison of F2 and F3 microspheres obtained a sig value greater than 0.05, which shows no significant differences from swelling index obtained from different polymer concentrations.

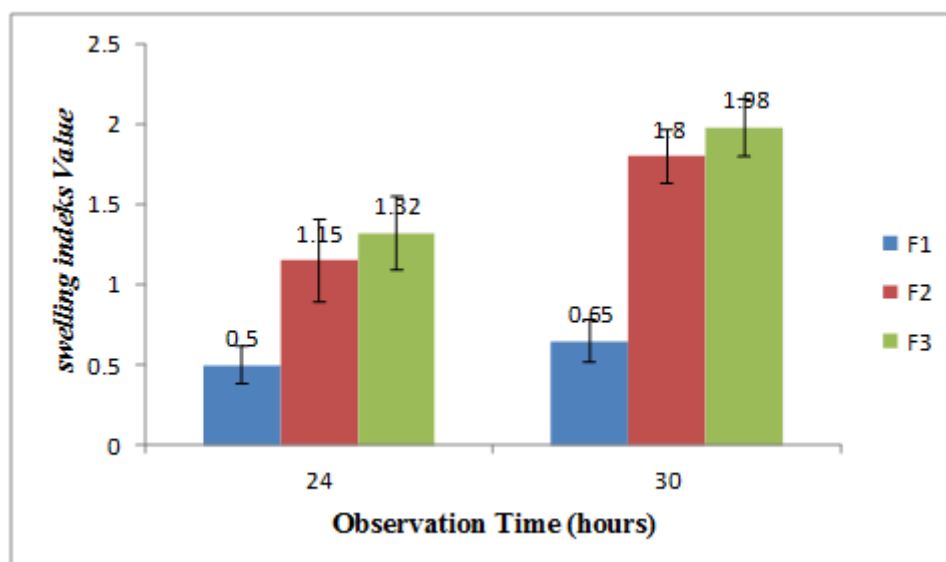


Figure 5. Swelling index using particle size measurement method on EPO-alginate microspheres.

In this research, swelling index test was conducted on all formula. The swelling index examination aims to determine the extent to which microspheres can enlarge in a given buffer [37]. This examination was performed using two methods, namely weight measurement method and addition of microsphere size diameter measurement method. The results of statistical analysis showed that the two methods used are not significantly different. The result obtained is that the more polymers are added, the higher the swelling index value. This is due to an increase in polymer concentration that can increase the concentration of water entering the microsphere, thus increasing microsphere swelling [12] (Manjanna et al., 2010). The results of statistical analysis showed that the two methods used are not significantly different.

3.2.5. Yield

The results of the microsphere yield can be seen in Table 3

Formula	Yield (%) \pm SD	KV (%)
F1	75.55 \pm 0.350	0.46
F2	77.84 \pm 0.290	0.37
F3	86.65 \pm 0.191	0.22

Notes:

F1: EPO-alginate microspheres (1% b/v Alginate, CaCl₂ 1 M solution)

F2: EPO-alginate microspheres (2% b/v Alginate, CaCl₂ 1 M solution)

F3: EPO-alginate microspheres (3% b/v Alginate, CaCl₂ 1 M solution)

From the results of observation of microspheric yield with erythropoetin (EPO) F1, F2, and F3 in table 3, it can be seen that the microsphere yield increases along with the increase of polymer concentration of sodium alginate used in the formula.

In the analysis of the effect of increased alginate polymer concentration on the particle size of the obtained microsphere, a sig value of $0.000 < 0.05$ was obtained for comparison between F1: F2; $0.000 < 0.05$ for comparison between F1: F3; $0.000 < 0.05$ for comparison between F2: F3. Sig values smaller than 0.05 indicate a significant difference, meaning that the results of this analysis show that the increase of polymer concentration gives a significant difference for the ratio of F1 with F2, and F1 with F3, and F2 with F3 to the yield of EPO alginate microspheres.

From result of % yield measurement, it is known that there is an increase of % yield from F1, F2, and F3 formulas. This is because when the polymer concentration increases, the rate of binding of the crosslinker to the droplet surface is slower, allowing increased penetration of the crosslinker into the droplet so that the polymer bond with the crosslinker progresses into the droplet. The result of statistical analysis shows that the effect of polymer concentration gives significant differences with the sig value of $0.000 < 0.05$ for comparison between F1: F3; $0.000 < 0.05$ for comparison F1: F3; and $0.000 < 0.05$ for comparison between F2: F3 to microspheres gain because the value is less than 0.05.

3.2.6. SDS Page Electrophoresis

The results of the SDS-PAGE examination showed that the erythropoetin used in the study is in accordance with the standard erythropoetin in the literature that has a molecular weight of 60 kDa (Figure 6).

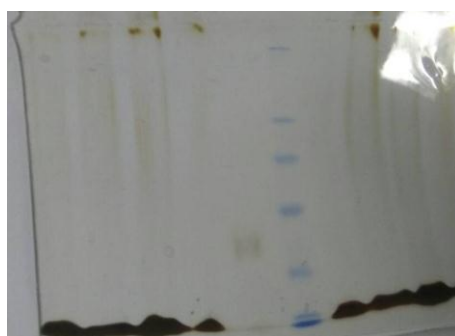


Figure 6. SDS PAGE of Erythropoetin Standard; Protein Marker; and Erythropoetin-Alginate Microspheres Formula

In microspheric formulations produced by encapsulation of processes using aerosolization, erythropoetin in the formula remains stable and capable of maintaining its structural integrity. The 60 kDa molecular weight was observed in the SDS-PAGE profile when compared to standard protein markers. This indicates that erythropoetin in the microsphere remains stable after the encapsulation process.

4. CONCLUSION

The microspheres production of Erythropoetin-Ca alginate by aerosolization technique produced microspheres with a size of $< 5 \mu\text{m}$ that are spherical and smooth. The increase in polymer concentrations of 1%, 2%, and 3% resulted in the increase of swelling index and yield values, but no significant increase occurred in terms of particle size distribution. The integrity of erythropoetin can be seen from the lack of changes in molecular weight of erythropoetin before and after the encapsulation process. Further research is suggested on the stability test of EPO-alginate microspheres by observing the denaturation of EPO.

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